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President and Congress.

When the Cuban resolutions were yet awaiting the approval of Congress in the first week of this month, Gen. DANIEL E. Sickles, who at one time held the office of Minister at Madrid, offered an opinion upon them through THE SUN, in which he strongly favored their passage. In closing his remarks upon the subject he spoke thus:

"It cannot be doubted for a moment that the action of Congress will be respectfully constilered by the or congress will be respectfully considered by the President and sceepfed as a constitutional guide for his action. To suppose otherwise would be to assume that Mr. Claystawn is indifferent to the sentiments of the American people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. Such Indifference on the part dent would be without precedent to ou history. He would thereby constitute himself vir tually a dictator.'

It was on April 6 that the Cuban resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives by a vote of 245 to 27, having previously been adopted by the Senate, on Feb. 28, by a vote of 64 to 6. Mr. CLEVE-LAND has not yet given the country any reason to believe that he has respectfully considered this measure of Congress, and he certainly has not accepted it as a constitutional guide for his own action. Many people have been led to believe that he is indifferent to the sentiments of the American people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. Gen. SICKLES, diplomatist and statesman, has not yet found in American history any precedent for such a manifestation of Presidential indifference. And yet the President cannot be, under the Constitution. a dictator.

The New French Ministry.

The Cabinet formed by M. MELINE, the well-known protectionist, is composed main-'y of Opportunists, or Moderates as they now prefer to term themselves; but it also ontains four so-called progressive Republians, who supported the proposals of the late Ministry, with the exception of the income tax. As it is solely by the repudiation of an income tax that the programme announced by the new Premier differs from that of his predecessor, it seems certain that to the wish to escape that detested impost we should partially ascribe the consent of a majority of the Deputies to waive for the present their frequently asserted claim that Ministers are accountable to their Chamber alone. It was, however, a very small majority-only 28-by which priority was refused to the motion of M. RICARD reaffirming the preponderance of the people's direct representatives, while on a subsequent motion the friends of the Ministry had only 35 votes to spare. This means, of course, that a change of 18 votes from one side to the other would upset the Cabinet, which can hardly hope, therefore, to be long lived.

As the motion of M. RICARD, which on Thursday was rejected, was absolutely identical in terms with that which he introduced and carried by an overwhelming majority a week ago, the Chamber seems to have stultified itself. Frenchmen chafe under the charge of a want of logic and consistency, and the chances are that when the Chamber reassembles a majority of the Deputies will withhold confidence from a Ministry which, as M. GOBLET said, has been imposed upon it by the Senate. The true solution of the recent deadlock, as M. Bourgeois pointed out, was not a surrender of the principle involved by the appointment of a Ministry acceptable to the Senate. but a resort to either a revision of the Constitution or a dissolution of Parliament. But revision can only be performed by the Chambers in joint session, and a joint session is unattainable without the consent of the Senate, except in the improbable event that M. FAURE would be obliging enough to cause, by a resignation of his post, a vacancy in the office of Chief Magistrate. The alternative course, a dissolution of Parliament, also requires the consent of the Senate, which would certainly have been refused so long as the Bourgeois Cabinet retained control of the electoral machinery. Now, however, that the Opportunists who control the Senate have a Premier to their minds, they will undoubtedly agree to a dissolution when M. MELINE is beaten in the Chamber.

In the eyes of Frenchmen there is nothing mered about the Constitution of 1875, for they know that it was framed by the monarchists in the Versailles Assembly for their own purposes. Nor is there a clearheaded man in France who does not recog nize that the only workable form of parlis mentary government is that which exists in England, where, although the House of Lords is at liberty to throw out any bills (except money bills) passed by the popular branch of the legislature, such negative action on its part, or even an explicit declaration of want of confidence, does not comthe Prime Minister to resign. The absurdity of leaving a Cabinet at the mercy of an adverse vote in either of the two Chambers would have been patent in France long ago, had not the Senate hitherto been shrewd enough to avoid a conflict. If, presently, M. MELINE is forced to appeal to the constituencies, they are almost certain to pronounce against the pretensions of the Senate, which will then no longer venture to withhold its consent to a meeting of both Houses in joint session for the purpose of revising the Constitution, and of proclaiming, once for all, that the Chamber of Deputies alone shall have the power of overthrowing Cabinets.

There is one aspect of the recent crisis about which complete reticence has been observed by both the outgoing and incoming Ministers, but which has not altogether escaped notice. There is one thing dearer to Frenchmen just now than even logic and consistency; that is the alliance with Russia. If it were made known, or even suspected, that a Cabinet had lost the good will of the St. Petersburg Government, it would be seriously weakened, even though its home policy gave general satisfaction. There seems to be no doubt that the independent attitude taken by France in regard to the Nile expedition gave umbrage to the Czar's counsellors, whe naturally think that allies ought to have a common foreign policy.

tecedent consultation, and it was because M. BERTHELOT neglected to consult with the Russian Ambassador, before declaring the Intentions of France, that he was forced out of the Bourgeons Cabinet. M. Bourgeons himself could scarcely divest himself of all share of responsibility for the course of which the Czar's advisers complained. Moreover, he must have been regarded from the outset with some suspicion at St. Petersburg, owing to the support given to him by the Socialista and to the responsive coneessions which he was obliged to make There may be, therefore, some ground the report that Russian influence has contributed to the overthrow of M. Bourgeois, though, as for the constitutional question involved, it would be for the Czar's interest that a French Ministry should be accountable to the Chamber of Deputies alone, since such a change in the French Constitution would eliminate one cause of executive instability.

It is indeed a tangled situation with which French politicians have to deal. The short way out of it is an appeal to the constituencies, which in all likelihood will soon be made.

What About McKinley?

It appears that the Hon. WILLIAM MC-KINLEY of Canton, O., has several chances more than a good chance of being nominated for President by the philosophers who are to assemble at St. Louis next June. As the persons who are opposed to the nomination of Mr. McKINLEY are easily and rapidly classed as bosses, and the persons who have been promoting the nomination of Mr. Mc-KINLEY agreeably describe themselves as the people, the simplest intellect can understand why Mr. McKINLEY will be nominated, if nominated he is to be. His bosses will have beaten the other bosses. Outside of Ohio, however, the news of Mr.

HANNA's triumph may be received with mingled feelings, and fall to excite unusual joy. Supposing that Mr. McKINLEY is nominated where does he stand in regard to free silver? His opinions in regard to the tariff are of little consequence. Just at present nobody is hot or cold about the tariff, past, present, or to come, The Democrats amused themselves with the tariff in 1894, and were smitten terrifically in the neck; and, while the Republicans are willing to exhibit the Democrats as terrible examples of the iniquity of tariff building, they know perfectly well that the so-called Wilson tariff is essentially a Republican tariff, as arbitrarily full of protection as a tariff not entirely constructed in Pennsylvania can be; and, whatever they may predict or threaten, they don't expect to alter the tariff in any essential but revenue. The Demo cratic change from free sugar and taxed wool to free wool and taxed sugar involved no principle; neither would a change back to the old plan. The imaginative Democrats who were going to vindicate the Constitution and wipe out culminating atrocity were sufficiently tender to the prejudices of the Republicans; and the robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few has so solid a Democratic sanction, that the Republicans will have no particular object in trying to reillustrate that ancient principle. In fact, the exposition of Mr. McKINLEY as a great god of protection is rather humorous than serious. Protection appears to be as rockribbed as the hills, and, the Democrats having shown that their expressed affection for a tariff for revenue only was purely platonic, there is nobody to assail protection, and to defend it under the existing conditions would be very much like fighting for

the table of logarithms. The nomination of Mr. McKINLEY, then, should Mr. McKINLEY be nominated, could not rationally be regarded as having anything to do with protection. Gravitation and the solar system and Sanskrit literature would be as intimately honored as the principle or interest of protection would be by the nomination of Mr. McKINLEY. It may be true enough that Mr. McKINLEY, like the gentleman in Dr. Holmes's poem, says such an obvious thing in such a seriway that he is regarded as the cham pion of the serious thing; but it would be difficult to find anybody, outside of Canton and Philadelphia, who is worrying about a. the, or any protective tariff. Irrespective of the feelings of the Constitution, protection has the run of the country. By Republican belief and Democratic default it is accepted; and it is as easy to get excited over it as over the obliquity of the celintic.

If Mr. McKINLEY is nominated at St. Louis his ideas about the tariff will induce no emotion in this part of the country. They are as well known as anything can be known. Mr. McKinley's ideas in regard to silver, on the other hand, will be of great interest. What are they? Will be declare them unmistakably ! Is he still a believer in the silver standard? Is he a gold man, or a silver man, or a still more disturbing personage, a diplomatic and uncertain straddler? Will he take the trouble to explain bimself ?

Probably not.

The Truth About the Transvaal Conspiracy.

Translations of a number of ciphered tele grams, the key to which was found in Dr. Jameson's possession, have been published by the Government of the South African Republic for the purpose of proving that the sentences imposed on the contrivers of an uprising at Johannesburg were not excessive, but amply justified by the evidence. The dates of these despatches range from Dec. 7 to Dec. 29, and their contents show that the invasion of the Transvaai was preconcerted between Col. RHODES, HAMMOND, and others at Johannesburg, HARRIS, the Secretary of the Chartered Company at Cape Town, and Dr. JAMESON in Matabele land. They also indicate that CECIL RHODES, the head and front of the Chartered Company, was privy to the plot, and that during his recent visit to London he ought to have been arrested and brought to trial with his fellow conspirators.

In the face of these telegrams it is plain enough that the men convicted of treason at Johannesburg pleaded guilty, not in pursuance of an understanding that their sen tences would be commuted, but because they knew the evidence against them to be overwhelming. It is also clear that there was no foundation for the pretence that Jameson's raid was a chivalrous outburst prompted by a desire to rescue women and children supposed to be in peril. The Hollanders of the Transvaal have shown themselves at all times willing to fight with men against great odds, but they are not in the habit of harming women and children. The wives and daughters of English residents were quite as safe at Johannesburg as they would have been in London, so far as the Boers were concerned. We shall hear no more of the wretched drivel about humanitarian motives with which the London newspapers were flooded for some weeks.

simple truth, as exposed by the translations of these cipher despatches, is that the officers of the Chartered Company, weeks in advance of Jameson's foray, had conspired to aid a lot of resident aliens in Johannesburg to overthrow the lawful government of a peaceful and orderly community, in which they had sought hospitality and each. The whole despicable story may be evolved from the telegrams which, on Dec. 18, request the forwarding of a great quantity of am munition by an agent of the Chartered Company to Johannesburg; which, on Dec. 26, insist on obtaining a pledge from Cectt. Rnobes that the authority of the imperial Government will not be interposed to check the raid, and which, on Dec. 28, exult in the work to be done by "HAMMOND, LAW-LEY, and miners with Lee-Metford rifles!" That the plot proved unsuccessful was no fault of Jameson's; he punctually reached the place where he would have been met by a large force from Johannesburg had the rising in that town taken place at the time agreed upon. It is amusing to hear the London Times, forgetting its customary hypoerisy, say of a conspiracy which was not the less disgraceful because it was abortive, that success might have excused it.

There are signs of a violent revulsion of opinion in England against the Chartered Company and against Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, who has striven to shield it and its officers from the punishment deserved. The Datty News foresees that the British Government will have to face a popular demand for the revocation of the charter of the South African Company, and it pertinently inquires why JAMESON should be made scapegoat for men occupying higher posts in that corporation, meaning, of course, CECIL RHODES. The Standard says that the relation of Rhodes to the conspiracy, as disclosed by the telegrams, is not easily rec onciled with the assurances of innocence and ignorance which he gave to the Colonial Secretary, which were blandly accepted by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN. Even the Times is driven to acknowledge that the telegrams prove beyond a doubt that CECIL RHODE had cognizance of the revolutionary move ment. The Chrontele, finally, does but state a fact, now obvious to all men that unless the ciphered despatches are forgeries the principal defendant in the case just con cluded in Pretoria and in the case nov pending in London is still at large.

It is the manifest duty of the British Gov ernment to arrest CECH RHODES and bring him to trial for the crime of inciting war against a friendly State. However supple and sly may be the present Colonial Secre tary, he will scarcely beable to shirk that duty, and meanwhile he should sing small in his diplomatic correspondence with the Transvaal Government. His little hour of greatness, such as it was, seems drawing to

The Answer to Weyler's Last Proc

lamation. It was ten days ago that WEYLER issued his proclamation offering pardon to all those of the Cuban insurgents in the province of Pinnr del Rio who might surrender within twenty days. He possessed the knowledge, so he said, that many of them were desirous of surrendering, but were fearful that they would be executed if they asked for Span ish mercy, and it was to allay these fears that he ordered the circulation of his proclamation all over the province that lies west of Havana. About the time of its promulgation, we

got information through the United Press that WEYLER had ascertained that the insurgents in the west were in a very painful ondition. They were starving to death, naked, confounded, dispirited, worn out and longing for Spanish helpless. pity. All they wanted was a chance give up the fight and save their lives, even though WEYLER had given notice that he "reserved the right to determine where the men who surrender shall reside." The language of the Spanish butcher was tinged with melancholy because of the sufferings of the insurgents. One might have thought their wretchedness was the very thing that would give him an oppor tunity to spring upon them, to the glory of Spain; but such was not the thought expressed in his deceptive proclamation, which ran counter to other proclamations that he had previously issued.

One half of WEYLER's period of grace expires to-day, and it is fitting to ask what has been the effect of his proclamation upon the insurgents during the past ten days? Have these starving, naked, wayworn, and abject Cubans rushed into the Spanish camp daily, thrown down their arms, taken the oath of allegiance to Spain, and gone to the places which WEYLER has selected for their residence? We have not had any news to that effect, and such news would surely be sent out if Spain could possibly send it. As many as 8,000 of the hungry insurgents are within five miles of the trocha, which they could easily reach in an hour's brisk walk. either in the daytime or after dark. Thrice as many sympathizers with the insurrection, to whom WEYLER has also offered a Spanish pardon, live within a day's tramp or two days' tramp of the trocha. One would be apt to think that at least some of

them must have accepted WEYLER'S extraordinary offer within ten days. It was two days after the issue of the proclamation that we got the first news of its influence upon the soul of the insurgents. We then had a report that five of the unhappy creatures had cautiously approached the Spanish lines, flung down their guns, cried "Viva Alfonso XIII.!" and asked for something to cat, or anything at all that would put a stop to the cravings of insurrectionary hunger. The five humble insurgents were pardoned on the spot and escorted to Havana, where they were entertained at a table groaning with victuals, and had a good time. It was a mistake, however, to send us the names and military titles of these repentant rebels, one of whom was said to be a Colonel; for some of the New York Cubans got on their scent, so to speak, and found out that they were not what WEYLER had cracked them up for. They were decoy ducks; they had Spanish

coin in their pockets. Since the day when the five surrendered got pardoned, and were supplied with provender, we have had no account of the surrender of any more of the repining Cubans under arms. It may be that Gen. MACEO, who is a flerce mulatto, won't let them strike out for the Spanish camp, to which they could run in a half hour, if they were able to make Spanish time; and then again it may be that they don't believe in the promises of WEYLER's proclamation. It is more likely, however, that they are unflinching patriots, willing to starve, go naked, fight, or die for Cuban freedom. We are very certain that this last explanation of their refusal to surrender is the true one.

It has been a mighty poor show for WEYwhich reached the lowest depth of bathos LER during the first half of the period of The formulation of such a policy implies and in the verses of the new post laurests. The praco designated in his preclamation. We

shall keep an eye out for such other insurgents as he may take in and pardon and feed before sunset of Wednesday in the

week after this. The truth is that the battle-worn Cuban revolutionists are not men of the surrendering kind. Long live Cuba!

The Parson in Politics. The Outlook, the paper of which the Rev. Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT is the editor, argues in favor of "putting the Church in politics," on the ground that religious principles should govern the State. By that Dr. An-BOTT means, as we find out further along in his article, that "if every minister, Protestaut and Roman Catholic, Christian and Jew, orthodox and heterodox, should preach an annual sermon" upon the duty of putting honest men in office "the clarifying effect would be as sudden as it would be surprising " He suggests as a proper text for such a sermon the counsel of JETHRO to MOSES!

Moreover, thou shall provide out of all the people able men, such as fear Gop, men of truth, batting covetousness, and place such over them."

The Doctor is mistaken, however. All the preachers in the Union might preach an annual sermon, or a semi-annual, or even a quarterly sermon, upon that text without producing the surprising result he predicts or any practical result whatever, o far as the elections were concerned. As it is, the preachers are preaching every Sunday in advocacy of righteousness. There is not one of them, orthodox or heterodox, who intentionally inculcates wickedness from the pulpit. They all go on laying down "precept upon precept, line upon line, here a little and there a little." sometimes at the expense of iterating and reiterating the morally indisputable and axiomatic; but never, even for the sake of introducing the relief of variety, do they turn their sermons to the advocacy of private or public immorality. Even PARK-HURST does not counsel the frequenting of infamous resorts as a universal practice. His peculiar experiences may have brought about in him an association of ideas naturally conducive to the use of indecent metaphors; yet he does not preach to the young people of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church that like impurity of thought and word is desirable in them.

In spite of all their preaching, the preach ers have not yet produced agreement as to the application of religious principles to other matters than politics. They have not vet succeeded in bringing about unity of opinion among the churches. How, then, can Dr. ABBOTT expect that they will accomplish that surprising result in a field where the difference of sentiment is sharper and bitterer than anywhere else, save in the special sphere of religion itself As it is, the people want ability and integrity in those they place over them. There is no disagreement among them as to that matter. They do not need to have any preacher tell them to keep bad men out of office. Their only difference is as to who are the bad and who are the good; for in politics there is something that is even more requisite than mere personal morality. A good man may have bad politics; and it is the politics rather than the man that is of importance. For instance, Dr. ABBOTT is all he is a political nuisance.

A parson may be sound enough in religious doctrine, but an utterly mischievous and corrupting person in his political teachings. Usually, as experience has proved and as this article particularly shows, he is a poor political adviser, no matter how high may be his standing as a religious preacher. People do not go to blacksmiths to buy their shoes, or to physicians for legal advice.

Instead of preaching political sermons to other people the parsons who are inclined to such meddlesomeness usually need to go to school to learn the first principles of politics for themselves. The public, consequently, have got very tired of the sort of rubbish such preachers produce as political wisdom; and, moreover, they have found out on its duties at once. by distressful experience that of all the intolerable bores of the period there is none worse than the Mugwump preacher.

The Mississippi Gold Bond Case.

The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a fortnight ago a decision which is interesting, if not important, as bearing on the question of the validity of bonds made payable in certain kinds of money. The case was that of AMOS WOODRUFF, trustee: and the German Bank of Memphis, plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Mississippi; W. W. STONE, Auditor of Accounts of the State of Mississippi; W. I. HEMINGWAY, Treasurer of the State of Mississippi, et al.; and the opinion of the court was handed down by Chief Justice FULLER.

The question at issue was the validity of a series of eight per cent, bonds issued by the Levee Board of the State of Mississippi under the authority of an act of her Legis lature. Each bond declared specifically that, for value received, the Levee Board was indebted to the bearer in the sum of one thousand dollars "in gold coin of the United States of America, which said sum the said Levee Board promises to pay to the bearer" on January 1, 1878. Attached to the bonds were interest coupons payable to the bearer "in currency of the United States." The Supreme Court of Mississippi construed these bonds, when the question of their validity was brought before it, as obligations payable in gold coin, and held that the power to borrow money conferred on the Levee Board did not authorize that corporation to borrow gold coin or issue bonds acknowledging the receipt thereof and agreeing to pay therefor in the same medium, and that the bonds were vold for want of power in that particular.

The jurisdiction of the United States court in the case was sustained on the ground that the validity of a contract was involved, and the Chief Justice then proceeded to reverse the decision of the Mississippi court. In reaching this conclusion the Chief Justice held that the bonds were not expressly payable in gold coin. He con cedes that as they acknowledged an indebtedness in gold coin, although the coupons were payable specifically "in currency," the argument is not unreasonable that the corporation intended the purchasers to expect payment in the money in which the indebtedness was stated to have been contracted; but the agreement to pay the designated sums did not specify any particular kind of money, and the obligation was to pay what the law rec ognizes as money when the payment was to be made. The bonds were, therefore, legally solvable in the money of the United States. whatever its description, and not in any particular kind of that money, and it was im possible to hold that they were, therefore void because of want of power.

Justice FIELD concurred in the opinion of the Chief Justice, and handed down a separate opinion of his own in favor of the validity of the bonds. After citing the law in th case and reviewing the decision of the

Mississippi court, he summed up his argument in the following deduction of law:

"No transaction of commerce or business, or childa-tion for the payment of money that is not immoral is its character, and which is not, in its manifest purpose detrimental to the peace, good order, and general interest of society, can be declared or held to be invalid because enforced or made payable in gold enin or currency, when that is established or recognitions. nized by the Government, and any acts by State and thority impairing or lessening the validity or negotiability of obligations thus made payable in gold coin, are violative of the laws and Constitution of

the United States." The Justices concurring in the opinion of the Chief Justice were Justices FIELD, BROWN, SHIRAS, GRAY, and HARLAN, Justice PECKHAM dissented, confining his opinion chiefly to the question of jurisdiction, and saying that he finds himself unable to concur in the opinion of the court as submitted by the Chief Justice regarding the power of the Supreme Court to review the judgment of the Mississippi court.

This decision of the Supreme Court he not attracted great attention in Washington, although it has been discussed some what by Congressmen and public officials At first blush it would seem that the Supreme Court had reaffirmed its former de cisions, sustaining contracts specifically pay able in gold coin, and this is the view held by many of the anti-silver men in both the House and Senate. In reality, it did nothing of the kind, but merely affirmed the validity of the bonds in dispute, as promise to pay money generally.

The Great Canal.

The testimony of Col. Luptow of the En gincer Corps before the House Commerce Committee seems to leave no doubt as to the duty of Congress in regard to the Nicaragua Canal. This testimony is entirely in barmony with that of the naval member of the Examining Board, Civil Engineer Endi-COTT, and of the civilian member, Mr. No-BLE. The three experts, sent out under the authority of Congress in the interests of the Government, agree in their views as to what these interests demand.

Col. Luplow says that he went to Grey town predisposed in favor of the canal project, but his present belief that it is "en tirely practicable" is the result, not of that prejudice, but of careful study on the spot This study involved forty days in Nicaragua alone, and the Board also visited Panama They traversed every foot of the Nica ragua route; and "we are the only engineers," Col. Luntow is reported as saying, who have ever been over the entire route I make no exceptions. It is true to this day." The result was the belief that the canal is "feasible" on some plans, whether on those at present adopted or on others, and that it could be built probably for \$134,000, 000, although Col. LUDLOW said he wished that they had put the provisional estimate at \$150,000,000, as safer. Against the low interest on either sum may be set off the large receipts from tolls expected.

But he added that all the members of the Board saw the necessity of having a still more careful examination of the route than the time and means at their disposal al lowed. They found some features of the existing plans impracticable, and others, which involved the success of those plans as a whole, matters of grave doubt. In order, therefore right morally, no doubt, but as a Mugwump to know whether the Government could undertake wisely the enterprise as its own and could call upon the people to invest in the bonds, further inquiry by engineers representing its interests was indispensable All that information could be got within two years, at most

It seems to us that Congress should not hesitate to make a prompt and liberal provision for the purpose thus set forth. end of the session is now to be looked for, probably, not in months, but in weeks, and soon there may be a struggle among various urgent measures for the right of way. The Nicaragua Canal is a matter of vast national importance, and nearly a year may be gained by providing for the Commission now, so that it may be appointed and begin

We apprehend that Senator Gorman's reason for insisting that the number of new battle ships provided for in the House Appropria-tion bill should be reduced from four to two, arose from no hostility to the idea of a reasons ble navy for the United States, but from the fact that the Federal Government is not receiving sufficient revenue to warrant the expenditure. It is a matter of book-keeping. The tariff doesn't supply money enough to meet regular expenses, so Sen-ator GORMAN deems it wise to proceed with caution. The United States is like a man staring in the face of bankruptcy and forced to skimp the repairs and deterces of his house be cause he cannot make money enough to keep

All this because a pack of nondescript finan clers got possession of the Democratic party and made a deficit tariff to gratify their per sonal whims.

Some of the professors at Harvard have gone wild lately in opposing the policy adopted by the United States on the Guiana boundary question, and in urging as a substitute for that policy a permanent court of arbitration between our country and Great Britain. The expediency of establishing such a court was made the sub ject of this year's annual debate between Harvard and Yale, and Harvard, arguing in favor of the court, was beaten for the first time since these contests have been carried on. Had the question chosen been the more urgent one of whether Great Britain ought to consent to pu the Venezuelan boundary to arbitration, and had Harvard's speakers held the affirmative or that, they would have been far less heavily handicapped, and ought to have been able to win, hands down.

The dedication vesterday of the new site of Columbia University on Morningside Heights was an event of high importance in the history of New York, and accordingly the occasion was distinguished by imposing ceremonies. The heights upon which are to rise the buildings for the various departments of the university has been very fitly and happily described by Mr. HEWITT as the Acropolis of New York. It will contain architectural monuments that will give ustre to this centre of civilization for generations to come, and it will always be associated with the highest development of art and learning in America.

Made-to-Order Generals A Defence. To the Entrop of The Sex-Sec. What is the use of all this fuse about Meases, Higgins, Mullins, and Kenyon wearing our uniforms at the dinner to Marabai Yamagata? They were not our test uniforms. If we choose to let our friends wear our second less that forms and our friends choose to wear them, who has a right to object? Why should we resign? Respectfully.

The English Colonization Policy.

Oh! England what a Christian nation! Your gospel is extermination Of native tribes, whose habitation Impedes your schemes of domination Your method of pacification is force and false denunctation

And patriol men make bood libation In vain for your propillation. Your Maxim runs, with devastation By fron hall, raining damnation.

Are the plous means for their salvation.

Provided by your men of station. Oh! England! To what degradation You stoop for your aggrandisation! Your robber hands chitch every nation

Whose weakness is its condemnation.

IMPENDING EVENTS.

What Shall We Expect in Begard to Street

Cleaning Contracts! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-SIT: There is a well-defined rumor about the City Hall that there is likely soon to be a renewed "freeing of his mind" by William Lysong Strong, Mayor of New York city, anent one Waring and street cleaning. Two or three weeks ago there pene trated through the walls of the room in which an executive session of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was being held, sounds of voices in which that of Lysong was appreciable declaring to Mr. Waring that it was time that the cause for scandal arising from the way in which bids for street cleaning contracts were not properly prepared, so that contracts could be awarded, should cease, and that people were seginning to talk about Tate in a disagreeable manner. As a result all bids then before the Board were rejected and a new advertisement directed to be prepared asking bids for the renoval of all street sweepings of every nature and also bids for the removal of the garbage separately and for the removal of ashes and other substances separately. The result was two bids for the removal of everything and two bids for the removal of garbage, and none for the removal of ashes, &c.

It is upon this condition of things that it is umored Mr. Waring proposes to adopt a course which will inevitably stir up our Mayor, unless he "wobbles." He proposes, it is said, to advise the awarding of a contract for garbage, to keep the ashes and similar substances for himself to attend to on behalf of the city, and to make one arrangement, with or without contract, by which friend Tate shall have the lucrative aco rimmings, for which some one ought to pay a hundred thousand dollars. Of course, Tate is to pay, but will be have competition for the job?

As if this breaking up the business into three parts, so that there is no responsibility for inefficiency or neglect, was not enough to stir up our friend Lysong, it happens, rumor says, that Mr. Waring proposes to advise the rejection of the lowest bid for the removal of garbage, because he docen't like the system proposed, and to give it for thirty thousand dollars a year more to a Philadelphia concern whose repre sentative-though Lysong may not object to this bears the entiring name of Godkin, and is the son of our old friend Larry.

I don't know whether either of the bids for the removal of all street sweepings are reliable or not, or whether the system proposed by the bladers is unobjectionable, but, if I mistake not, the price offered is much below what the work has cost Mr. Waring, and entrusting the whole business to one party has obvious advantages. We leave our friend, the Mayor, to further elucidate that idea to Mr. Waring.

But in all seriousness, we want to say to the latter a few words: "Mr. Waring, po one has yet ventured to question your honesty, though there has been much doubt as to your judgment, and none as to your want of economy o as to your efficiency. But is not your course as to this whole street cleaning, scow trimming bus! ness pushing the strain a little too far? You, with your confidence in your own honesty, wil doubtless think you can stand it, but, after all. public opinion is of a good deal of importance both to individuals and to a reform adminis SIDE LIGHT.

GOFF'S DEFENCE.

What He Has to Say About the Beversals of His Decisions by the Appellate Courts

From the Evening Post, Yesterday.
"The reason that I am dreaded and hated alike is be cause I am considered a dangerous man by all the strict adherents of our two great political parties The party leaders hate me, and those who follow at their heels loyally share their batred. I am a dan gerous man because I was not put in my place, and am therefore not kept in my place, by the poli-ticians. I was elected over their heads, after a most irregular and therefore most distasteful nomination. Such a move on the part of the people call it popular clamor, if you will, upsets all the politicians' plans-often the wirepulling of years and is therefore dreaded by them as a tor nado is by the skipper. The success of a politica opponent does not compare to this. That is a reverse game of give and take, as in chess-now your man now ours, but the board, f. e., the office spoils, always between us. The people's man, on the other hand, is like the rude intruder who spoils a game and upon whom both fighters turn to rend him. His presence they can never tolerate as long as the game is on.
"But the game of politics is always on, and therefore I shall be an unwelcome intruder to the bosses until they can either remove me, cause me to resign or until I die

tasteful experiences I have to undergo as a result of such enmity. I have often thought of resigning, if only to enter the arena once more to fight thy own buttles free and unmuzzled. But this would be called refree and unmussion. But this would be playing treating under fire, and, moreover, would be playing into the hands of the very men I wish to fight. Thereinto the hands of the very men I wish to fight. fore, like Col. Waring, my resignation will go Into effect only when falle

How It Started.

Pinkey-How lovely! I see you have one of those Ethel-Yes, isn't it a dear? What make do you

Pinkey-Oh, I ride a Scorchem. Ethel-They're magnificent, Pinkey-Yes, so light and durable. Ethel-How much does your wheel weigh?

Pinkey-Twenty-two pounds.
Ethel-Twenty-two pounds? Why, mine only weighs twenty one. Pinkey-But then yours, you know, is not so dur-

Ethel-The Konesuch not durable? Why, that is admitted by every one. Pinkey-Nonsense! A friend of mine bought one

and it went to blees in a mouti.

Ethel—I don't believe it. Pinkey-What? You don't believe me? Ethel-No, I don't, One Nonesuch will outlast a lozen Scorchems. They're the worst-looking rattietraps I ever laid eyes on. Pinkey (furiously)-You're a horrid, contempti-

ole thing, and I hope you'll never speak to me Ethel (complacently)-Don't worry, I wouldn't compremise myself by speaking to any one who

Justice Keogh and the Pustolka Case. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF! In the editorial rinted in your paper on Friday, May 1, you state, referring to the Hermann and Pustolka cases, that "these decisions are noteworthy as illustrating the practicability of reaching a final determination in eriminal prosecutions much more specific than has heretofore been deemed possible." There is no doubt that much credit is due to the District Attorney for his zeal in expediting these two cases, but perhaps Tuz Buy does not realize that the two cases were appealed upon points with which the rulings of the trial Judge had very little to do. The question at leave was

upon points with which the rulinas of the trial Judge had very little to do. The question at issue was whether or not the Hen Martin J. Keogh had the power under the Constitution and the statutes to sit in New York to constitution and the statutes to sit in New York county upon the invitation of the Appellate Division of the department.

Mr. Justices Roogh came to New York in response to the following asgement:

"The Justices of Lie Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Lie Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Lie Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the strict of the second section of the sixth article of them in it he second section of the sixth article of them in the provisions of section 252 of the Code of Civil Procedure, do hered section 252 of the Code of Civil Procedure, do hered section 252 of the Code of Civil Procedure, do hered section 252 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to here the statices of the Supreme Court to hold Trial Term. Part L. of the Supreme Court to hold Trial Term. Part L. of the Supreme Court to hold Trial Term. Part L. of the Supreme Court to hold Trial Term. Part L. of the Supreme Court to hold Trial Term. Part L. of the Supreme Court to hold Trial Term. Part L. of the Supreme Court to hold Trial Term. Part L. of the Supreme Court to hold Trial Term. Part L. of the Supreme Court to he first Monday of February. Issue.

The Judget of the Supreme Court and the Justice and sching here the lat the county since the lat of January. Issue, before Justices not belonging to his department and sching here the lat the county since the lat of January. The Judget of portance of having this question decided, and

and sitting here upon invitations similar to the one quoted above.

The importance of having this question decided, and the anxiety of the Appeliate Division to have the Court of Appeals determined this point, (a) inner to do with the energy displayed this point, (a) inner to do with the energy displayed the District Altorney, It may be remarked as possess that first the District Altorney and the point of the court of the court of the point of the district Altorney are not been as much energy to all of the other criminal cases that are appealed either to the Appellate Division or, in the appealed either to the Appellate Division or, in the world is a present to complain of the district the court of Appeals, there exist is a present of our criminal courts.

Of coursel for Pastoka.

Goose and Gander.

To the Entres of The Sun-Sir: Mr. Charles R. Saunders, Secretary of the Eastachusetts Man Suffrage Association, in a recent letter quotes as an ar-gument against woman sufrage a report that at a guiness against woman suffrage a report that at a temperature meeting in few a some of the women pres-ent included in inferr demit telems of their oppo-nents and sheet learn. But when two prominent can-greened care the asstance and there are remained can-others beened and a voiley of his callity, and as an each others beened and a voiley of his callity, and as an ar-giment for deburging and from the half of however, It is an arthur of fathe with the "anties" both in New York and in Massachusette, that the women who wish to voice do not know now to cook. But there is all very similar the of cookers which the opponents of equal rights for woman have never yet hern ship to learn, vis. that sauce for the score is some for the work. to remain a facilities which the opposents of equal rights for women have never set been able to learn the that sauce for the x one is sauce for the gauter.

Doncumstro, Mana.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

It has always been a disputed question whether town or country has the most enjoyment te offer when the spring opens and vegetation with all that is green and fresh and levely, puts in its claim to admiration, Londoner been severely criticised for spending the loveliest months of the year in town pleasu dissipations. But, as a matter of fact, the Englishman knows his London and is perfectly aware that no place in England compares with it in the months of May and June, In that moist little island there is always a chill in the air of country places and a dampness from the earth before the pale sunbeams pene trate its surface; while country homes are very dull places when deserted by house parties and only the ploughman and his oxen are in the fields, while grim ancestors in their stone niches look fleres disapproval upon bicycles, golf, and every other modern appliance of amusement. London, on the contrary, with the red May in full bloom, the primeval trees in the public gardens casting rich shadows upon the verdant grass, the parks and bread roadways glittering with prosperous humasity in its coaches and four-in-hands, and men, women. and children of all ages and conditions in the full enjoyment of the best life has to give, is a most enchanting place, and nothing in lanes or

by ways can be compared to it. Much the same is true of our Northern cities at this time of the year. Flowers bloom in profusion on balconies and at the corners of the streets, while the sunlight, the gradual unfolding of leaves and buds, and the tender, exquisite greenness of the Central Park, with its easy access to Riverside Drive, than which nothing in other large towns has such advantages, make New York a very pleasant abiding place in the epring. Yesterday it was full of animation, four-in-hands winding in and out of the Central Park roads, while hundreds of bicyclers glided noiselessly under horses feet at the imminent peril of their own and every-body size's lives. A good deal of chagrin was felt that the coaches did not stop at Claremont and that there was no dismounting. They simply made the circuit of Grant's tomb and returned at their naval spail's pace in the direction whence they came.

The bicycle tea was an informal and pretty affair, as more women in landaus and victorias took part in it than there were riders of the wheel. Ten was dispensed at small tables on the Clarement's broad plazzas, and lots of pretty women sold flowers, bonbons, and cigars. The home for unruly boys, a charity which does not recommend itself by its name, will doubtless senefit substantially by the sales. On the adtolothe beights of Morningside a different kind of celebration was going on, and the robes of priests and collegians flitted about as familiarly as the bicyclers in bloomers and society women in their faunty saleswomen's costumes. Taken for all in ail, it was a gala day in the New York of the future, and May parties of happy children, with their poles and streamers, gazed wonderingly at the unusual display.

Meanwhile, in spite of Gotham's manifold attractions, every one is making ready to leave town, and the sporting set on Long Island have their households mounted and are enjoying their cross-country riding, which has been of late remarkably exciting. A good many croppers have been taken and a good deal of suffering has resulted, but no fatal accidents have occurred. "What a frightful warfare your Government in South Africa is waging with those negro savages," said an American woman quite recently to an elderly Englishman, "Some of the nicest young fellows I knew in London have been massacred by them." "Very true dear madam," replied the cool-headed John Bull, "but not many more, I fancy, than have died hideous deaths by trolleys and cable cars, bicycles and cross-country riding in this part of the world; and our poor fellows have at least had a chance to fight for their lives." The gay season at Washington has been greatly

relenged by the racing at the Bennings track, where they have had several very good days. with large parties of New Yorkers to make things go off well, a good attendance of diplomats, Senators, and dignitaries of all sorte, and many very showy spring tollets worn by pretty and accomplished women. There have been dinners, too, and luncheons in honor of the strangers, many of whom were of the sporting set, and others attending the meeting of the Colonial Dames, when Mrs. Howard Townsend (formerly Miss Anne Langdon) was reflected National President. Then the diplomats, who are always on the wing, have had farewell dinners given to them, among others a very brilliant one by Mrs. Leiter, when the Belgian, Danish, English, and Swedish Ministers were all present, and also M. and Mme. de Dominguez, who are about to be translated to a higher court. Lord and Lady Gough of the British Embassy have satled for England, and Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote and Mr. H. O. Bax-Ironsides will probably go later.

Weddings are ceasing with the arrival of the unlucky month, but there will be a revival with the coming of June roses. On the first of that month of perfect days Prince Paul Albert Radzewill, who comes of a long line of foreign notabilities, will be married at St. Francis Xavier's Church to Miss Milmo, a sister of Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Jr., and on the 10th the wedding of Miss Mollie Hunter, one of the most admired and popular of Newport's resident belles, and Mr. Shafter Howard of San Francisco will take place at the Hunter residence in the city by the sca. Miss Cornella Zabriskie and Mr. William Temple Emmet have selected the little church at Westhampton on Long Island's sengirt shore for the celebration of their marriage, which will take place there on June 16.

Several engagements have come to light since Lent, and others are currently reported. Miss Alice Lee, daughter of Mr. J. Bowers Lee and niece of handsome Mrs. Francklyn, is to marry Mr. Ralph Gifford Miller, and Miss Janet Maitland Belknap, a granddaughter of the late Robert Lenox, announced her engagement a few days since to Mr. Robert McAllister Lloyd, formerly of Philadelphia.

That centre of respectability, old Washington square, has blossomed out this spring into unaccustomed sentiment and lovemaking, and two engagements have been the result, that of Miss Geraldine Morgan, daughter of the late William D. Morgan and granddaughter of Mrs. Lydig Hoyt, to Mr. Lewis S. Thompson, and that of Miss Eleanor Cross, daughter of Mr. R. James Cross, and granddaughter of the late William Redmond, to Prof. Allan Marquand of Princeton College, and son of Mr. Henry G. Marquand. Prof. Marquand has, it is said, a most beautiful residence in the environs of Princeton, with all the luxuries and adornments

of an English country place. One of the most prominent men in New York, and probably in the United States, it is said, is about to join the New York Yacht Club and purchase a steam yacht for his own use. He is Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and the boat upon which he has cast approving eyes is the Eleanor of Mr. W. Slater, one of the finest yachts in the fleet, and said to rival the Valiant and the Conqueror in its fittings and appointments. Mr. Vanderblit has never been in any sense a sporting man. Neither yachting, riding, racing, hunting, nor even golf, has had any charms for him, and it is probable that his present purchase, if made, will be more in the interests of his son, young Cornelius, who has always had a fondness for the water, and has owned a pretty little boat called the liderim since he was outle a poy.

The Navahoe, Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll's seagoing craft, has just returned from a long cruise in Southern waters, looking somewhat defaced and weather stained, and has gone into dry dock for repairs. The Yampa, belonging to Mr. Snydam Palmer, is on its way home, and every day sees a new yacht, or one that has been made spick and span for summer cruises, added to the fleet now assembling in the bay.

Americans abroad this summer will have a choice between two grand ceremontals to take place at about the same date, and either one of which will be quite worth seeing the imperial oronation at Moscow and the marriage of the Princess Mand in London. Of course the former will be a speciacle to be witnessed only once in a lifetime, and which will have all the barbaric gorgeousness for which the Romanoffs have been eclebrated from the beginning of their history, combined with all the accessories that royalty gathers about it in more modern times.